

BURTON MASSEY AND BABY WERE KILLED

Mrs. Massey and Six-Year-Old Son Badly Injured But May Recover.

CAR SKIDDED FIFTY FEET

Accident at Catawba Junction Thursday Afternoon Which Cost Life of Prominent Rock Hill Citizen.

Rock Hill, June 2.—Citizens of this city were shocked by the news of the fatal accident occurring at Catawba Junction shortly before 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon when an automobile containing Mr. and Mrs. Burton Massey and their two small children, of this city, crashed into a through freight train on the Seaboard Air Line railway. Mr. Massey died soon after being struck and the youngest child, a baby about a year old, died Thursday night at the hospital here, where the injured occupants of the car were brought for treatment. Mrs. Massey's condition is said to be very critical and the older child, a boy six years old, is severely injured.

Mr. Massey was returning to Rock Hill from Marion county when the accident occurred. The road leading from Curton's ferry to this city crossing the Seaboard railway a few yards from the point where the Seaboard passes under the Southern railway tracks. The high concrete supports and a deep cut shuts off the view of the Seaboard tracks almost entirely. Mr. Massey evidently realized that the train was approaching a few seconds before he reached the crossing, however, and attempted to stop the car, as an examination of the scene of the tragedy revealed the fact that the automobile had skidded 50 feet before the train crashed into it. The cowcatcher of the freight caught the car just as it crossed the track, throwing Mrs. Massey down a steep embankment and hurling the child several feet away. The automobile dragged down the track approximately 500 yards before the train was brought to a stop and was a tangled mass of iron. Mr. Massey was not thrown from the car until it had been carried down the track over 200 yards. The infant was caught in the wrecked car and remained there until rescued by trainmen. Mr. Massey suffered a broken leg and arm and internal injuries.

Catawba is nine miles from this city, and physicians rushed to the scene of the accident as soon as the news was received here. Mr. Massey was still conscious when medical aid reached him, but died before he could be removed to the hospital. He realized that death had called him and asked the physicians to cease their efforts in his behalf and give their attention to his wife and children.

Mrs. Massey, when hurled from the car, struck an iron stake, which cut an ugly gash in her leg. A gash was also cut in her forehead and her spine was badly injured, as an examination by the physicians revealed. She and the two children were brought to Fennell's infirmary in this city. An operation was performed in an attempt to save Mrs. Massey's life, and her recovery is very doubtful. The infant passed away at the hospital during the early part of the night.

The freight train which struck the automobile was going north on the Seaboard. It was a long freight, carrying 41 cars, making it difficult for the engineer, W. D. Ferguson, of Abbeville, to stop the train quickly.

Mr. Massey was one of the most prominent citizens of Rock Hill. He was a contractor, doing road construction and grading. He was returning from inspecting a road construction job in Marion county when he met his death. The grading at Camp Jackson, Columbia, was done by his firm.

Surviving Mr. Massey are his father, Henry Massey; his brother, Frank Massey; and one sister, Mrs. W. M. Dunlap, all of this city. The double funeral services were conducted from the First Presbyterian church Saturday evening at 6 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. F. W. Gregg. The remains of Mr. Massey and the infant were laid to rest at Laurelwood cemetery.

S. C. COTTON CROP IS ABOUT RUINED

Excessive Rains Recently Have Had Serious Effect, Wannamaker Says—Spot Demand Grows.

Columbia, S. C., June 2.—J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton association, has issued a statement declaring that the excessive rains of the past 10 days have practically ruined the South Carolina cotton crop and had seriously hurt it in other states.

"In South Carolina it is going to be necessary to replant a very great portion of the crop," said Mr. Wannamaker. "Much of the crop in this state is rotting and grass is taking the remainder of it. In other states the condition is the same to a greater or lesser extent. I have information to the effect that hundreds of acres are being abandoned."

Mr. Wannamaker also declared in a statement issued that "not only Russia but practically all of the European countries that consume cotton are in communication for quite some time, with the export corporation promoters."

"It has leaked out," said Mr. Wannamaker, "that these manufacturers are now quietly buying cotton on the exchanges, and as they have had an understanding with the export corporation that credit will be arranged for, they have secured the actual spot cotton. They have decided not to delay buying cotton."

HOWARD WILCOX WINS 500-MILE AUTO RACE

First In a Sensational Contest. Two Drivers and a Mechanic Killed.

Indianapolis, June 2.—Howard Wilcox, of Indianapolis, won the seventh annual international sweepstakes race of 500 miles at the motor speedway his time for the distance being 5:44:21.75. Two drivers, Arthur Thurman and Louis Lecocq, and a mechanic, R. Bandini, were killed during the contest, and two others were injured.

As a result of his victory Wilcox wins a prize of \$20,000. Fifty thousand dollars was divided among the first ten drivers. Among the prize winners finished in the order named: Hearne, Goux, Guyot, Alley, DePalma, L. Chevrolet, Vail, G. Chevrolet and Thomas.

Wilcox and Thomas were teammates. Wilcox assumed the lead as the contests approached the half-way mark and drove consistently throughout. He had two stops, once for a tire change, and on the other occasion to take on gasoline, oil, water and to repair a loose steering knuckle. His average was 87.12 miles an hour.

All records for the Indianapolis speedway were shattered by Ralph de Palma for the first 200 miles. Long stays in the pit, however, put the Italian driver almost entirely out of the running and it was only by terrific speed that he managed to finish sixth.

Arthur Thurman, driving a car he had reassembled himself, was killed when his machine turned over on the back before the race had progressed 250 miles. He was dead when found. His mechanic received a fractured skull, and was rushed to a hospital, where he was operated on immediately.

Louis Lecocq and his assistant, R. Bandini, were burned to death when their car turned over and caught fire. The accident happened on the north turn and the machine rolled over three times before it stopped, pinning both driver and mechanic under it.

The race was one of the most sensational ever held here. Broken steering knuckles, the loss of wheels, two cars turning over without serious injury, and the loss of exhaust pipes kept the crowd on edge from start to finish. The electrical timing device was broken when one car, pulling in minus a front wheel, caught the wire and tore it from its connections. This happened in the last 50 miles of the race.

At no time was the field strung out, not more than two minutes separating the winner and second man. The remainder of the field was proportionately bunched.

IMPOSSIBLE CARRY OUT TERMS TREATY

"More Than German People Can Bear," Declares Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau.

GERMAN PEOPLE SHOCKED

They Stand "Aghast" at Demands Made Upon Them By the "Victorious Violence of Our Enemies."

Washington, June 2.—Germany, although realizing that she must make sacrifices to obtain peace, is convinced that the execution of the peace treaty as drawn "are more than the German people can bear."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, thus sums up the attitude of the German nation towards the proposed treaty of peace in a note to the allied and associated powers, outlining various German counter-proposals. The German note, delivered to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, Thursday, was made public by the state department.

The German delegation now here, in its note, asserts that it will refuse to sign the present treaty but declares on the behalf of the German nation that "even in her need, justice for her is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she cannot undertake to carry out."

Exclusion of Germany from the league of nations, the note asserts, means that in signing the peace treaty Germany would be executing a "decree for its own proscription, nay its own death sentence."

The German people, the note says, have been disappointed in their "hope for peace of justice which had been promised" and stand "aghast" at the demands made upon them by the "victorious violence of our enemies."

Outlining its counter proposals, the German delegation agrees to reduction of Germany's army and navy on condition that Germany be admitted immediately to the league of nations; to renounce Germany's sovereign rights to Alsace-Lorraine and Posen, but as to all other territories which Germany is called upon to give up the principle of self-determination, applicable at once, is asked; to subject all German colonies to administration by the league of nations not under German mandator and to make the indemnity payments as required but in amounts that will burden the German taxpayer no more heavily than the taxpayer of the most heavily-burdened state among those represented on the reparations commission.

The note declares Germany is willing to pool her entire merchant marine with that of the associated powers. Neutral participation in the inquiry as to responsibility for the war is asked.

AUSTRIANS HANDED THEIR PEACE TERMS

The long awaited presentation to the Austrians of the terms under which they may have peace with the allied and associated powers took place yesterday at St. Germain-en-Laye, a short distance outside of Paris. The Austrians learned, however, only what they will have to do from the military and political standpoints and how their future boundaries are to run. The cost to them financially in indemnities and reparations will be withheld to be presented at a later date.

Meanwhile commissions of the allies are going through the German counter proposals to the German treaty and it is expected that the reply of the allied and associated powers to them will be delivered during the present week. Sunday saw the council of four inactive, awaiting the report of the commissions. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, continues to assert that the allied terms cannot be accepted as originally framed, declaring them to be "more than the German people can bear."

Whether the allies are to make concessions remains to be seen. German troops in Lütland and

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SUFFRAGE QUESTION TO COME UP TODAY

Already Adopted by the House and Supporters Are Looking to Senate.

FIGHT LEAGUE COVENANT

Peace Treaty, Wire Control and Luxury Tax Repeal Will Be Considered During the Week.

Washington, June 2.—The suffrage amendment, the peace treaty and legislation for the return of telegraph and telephone lines to private operation are subjects expected to hold the center of interest during the week in congress. Meantime work will continue on the routine appropriation bills and on many collateral subjects that are in the hands of committees.

The resolution for submission of a suffrage amendment to the states, already adopted by the house, comes up Tuesday in the senate. Its supporters, claiming to hold pledges for more than the necessary two-thirds vote, will seek a roll call as soon as possible. Opposing senators have indicated they will not interpose parliamentary obstacles, and advocates of the amendment are predicting that by Tuesday night woman suffrage will be a past issue as far as congress is concerned.

Debate on the peace treaty with its league of nations covenant, has run almost as soon as the extra session assembled two weeks ago, is to continue with a possibility of action before the end of the week on some of the many proposals dealing with the subject. Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, will open the discussion with a speech for his resolution asking the state department for the complete text of the treaty. Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, another league opponent, may also speak during the day and other senators on both sides are known to be preparing to take part in the debate.

While the problem of returning the wire lines to their owners still is the subject of hearings by committees in both senate and house, the leaders are trying to expedite legislation and committee reports may be made during the week.

Of the three outstanding subjects, the league of nations fight is regarded as the most likely to present sensational developments in the near future. While the debate has been proceeding without much show of organization on either side, many conferences among leaders have developed decided indications that this program would not long continue. Some concrete action is expected by the league opponents, and it may come during this week.

One plan suggested is the circulation of another round robin similar to that drawn up during the last session, to notify the Paris conference of the strength of the opposition in the senate before the treaty is signed and sent here for ratification. Another suggestion contemplates an attempt to adopt a resolution in the senate itself demanding that the league covenant be separated from the remainder of the treaty so they can be considered, ratified or rejected separately.

So far, however, neither of these proposals has taken concrete form. A resolution for separation of the covenant has been introduced by Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, but league opponents have made no united effort to bring it in for a vote.

Work in the house will cover a varied field. Repeal of the luxury tax section of the war revenue bill and probably action on the resolution for investigation of war department expenditures will be considered on the floor, along with the agricultural appropriation bill and its rider to repeal the daylight saving law.

Civic League to Meet.

The Lancaster Civic League will meet at the home of Mrs. T. Y. Williams Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock. All members are urged to be present as the election of officers for the coming year will be held.

Mrs. Evelyn Cunningham and sister, Miss Elizabeth Sowell, spent Sunday in Charlotte.

UNITED STATES WARNED CARRANZA OF TROUBLE

But He Would Not Suppress the Activities Leading to Villa's Proclamation.

Washington, June 2.—Although the Carranza government of Mexico was warned nearly a year ago by the United States of operations for the present revolutionary campaign which has resulted in the proclaiming of General Felipe Angeles, provisional president, and Francisco Villa, secretary of war, little attention was paid to information given by this country.

Specific warnings of the threatened menace to his power were given President Carranza by the United States last October 15, and again last November 27. It was learned authoritatively, President Carranza was reminded on these and other occasions particularly of his duty to protect Americans and American property in Mexico.

Villa began the collection of arms, munitions and money a year ago for the campaign which in the opinion of officials here now has grown to constitute the gravest menace to Carranza's power since Villa was defeated by the government forces three years ago. Last winter, it is said, Villa notified his followers to plant their crops early, as the campaign would begin as soon as the cross was green to insure forage for their horses. Unusual activity was displayed throughout northern Mexico by the Villistas in getting their crops into the ground to provide against famine. All this was learned by agents of the United States and formed the basis for the warnings sent to Carranza.

Just why Carranza paid little heed to these warnings, or was unable to divert any military forces from other parts of the republic to the campaign in the north is a mystery to officials here. In the opinion of some, the extra expense of such an undertaking may have deterred him, remembering that the campaign of Huerta sent by Madero against Orozco in the same part of the country cost the Mexican government approximately 60,000,000 pesos. The total revenue from all sources for the first four months of this year, according to official figures, brought to the Mexican treasury only about 25,000,000 pesos.

Six weeks ago Carranza had 8,000 men in Torreon. It is officially reported, with a large supply of arms and ammunition at Chihuahua. Officials here are unable to understand why he did not move those troops north before Villa's men had been assembled in a large force at any point. Villa's popularity among the troops is explained here by his conduct upon the capture recently of Parral, after the surrender of the garrison Villa addressed the men, having imprisoned the officers, telling the soldiers that as he realized that they were conscripts and as he needed their weapons, they were free to return to their homes if they would give their word of honor not to take up arms against him again.

BIG SHIPPING COMBINE TO PROBABLY DISSOLVE

Approval of Sale of International Mercantile Marine Ships Considered Certain.

New York, June 2.—The International Mercantile Marine company, the great shipping combine organized by the late J. P. Morgan, will be dissolved if the stockholders at their meeting next month approve the proposal to sell to a British syndicate the British owned ships and assets of the corporation. It is then proposed to distribute all the assets of the International Mercantile Marine among the stockholders.

That the stockholders who will hold a special meeting June 16, will approve the sale is considered a foregone conclusion. The liquidation of the company will involve the payment of about \$25,000,000 in outstanding 6 per cent bonds of the company due in 1941, but subject to call at 110.

After the sale of the British tonnage, approximating 750,000 tons, for which about \$125,000,000 will be paid, the company will have left to dispose of six liners operated by the American line, two under the Belgian flag and three of the Atlantic Transport company, an American corporation.

ANOTHER REIGN OF TERROR IS BEGUN BY BOMB PLOTTERS

Bomb Intended for Attorney-General Palmer Kills Another Man.

RESIDENCE IS WRECKED

Several Other Explosions in Different Sections Do Considerable Damage to Homes of Prominent Men.

Washington, June 2.—Radical agitators tonight apparently attempted to inaugurate another reign of terrorism throughout the country through the planting of infernal machines near the residences of prominent men.

Within a few minutes after the explosion of a bomb at the door of Attorney General Palmer's residence here, with the killing of one man, evidently the person planting the bomb, reports were received from Boston, Pittsburgh, Patterson, N. J., and Cleveland of similar attempts.

Washington, June 2.—Attempts on the life of Attorney General Palmer were made tonight through the planting of a bomb which wrecked the lower portion of the Palmer residence in the fashionable northwest portion of Washington. Mr. Palmer and all members of the family escaped without injury, being on the second floor at the time of the explosion.

One man, thought to be the person who planted the bomb, was blown to bits by the force of the explosion. Police believe that the bomb exploded prematurely before it could be placed under the door.

The bomb, the police said, was contained in a suitcase filled with clothing. Portions of the clothing of the man killed, it was said, indicated that he was recently clad.

The force of the explosion was sufficient to shatter window glass in residences for a block on each side of the Palmer home. The residence of Senator Swanson, of Virginia, next door to that of the attorney general, was not badly damaged.

HOME OF BOSTON JUDGE DAMAGED BY EXPLOSION

Boston, June 2.—The home of Justice Albert F. Hayden, of the Roxbury municipal court at 41 Wayne street, was severely damaged by an explosion of unknown origin shortly before midnight tonight. No one was in the house at the time, the judge and his family being at their summer home at the seashore.

EXPLOSION NEAR HOME OF PITTSBURGH JUDGE

Pittsburgh, June 2.—A bomb explosion which occurred two doors from the residence of United States District Judge W. H. Thompson late tonight, damaged the residence of the jurist and other houses in the vicinity. The homes of three prominent business men of the city were damaged by the force of the explosion which occurred on the porch of C. J. Carrady's residence in the fashionable highland district.

SECOND EXPLOSION IN PITTSBURGH LAST NIGHT

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 2.—Shortly before midnight and a few minutes after the highland district explosion, another bomb explosion occurred in the west end district. Residences were badly damaged and W. W. Sbray, chief inspector of the bureau of immigration here, was thrown from his bed. The Sbray residence is located across the street from where the explosion occurred, and police authorities express the

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